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ro, oblong-linear, yellow; style-branches with a short sparse fringe around the base of the nearly truncate tip, which bears a stout, apparently deciduous, central bristle.

Collected on the upper Columbia River in Oregon, June, 1881, by T. J. Howell.

A most interesting ally of the rare *S. Greenei*, Gray. The remarkable central bristle of the style-tips is not found save in the young flowers, whence I infer it to be deciduous.

POLYGONUM (AVICULARIA) PARRYI.—Annual, 2–3 inches high, diffusely branched, stems smooth and sharply angled; leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 inch long, linear, acute, 1-nerved; bracts similar to the leaves; sheaths broad and rather large, parted half way down into a fringe of setiform, crisped lobes; flowers sessile, a line or less long; akenes chestnut-brown, very smooth and shining.

Yosemite Valley, California, June, 1881. Collected by Dr. C. C. Parry.

Near to *P. imbricatum*, Nutt, which it closely resembles; and, since the locality has been gleaned by nearly all the botanists who have collected in the State, it will not be strange if the species has been collected by others and referred to *P. imbricatum*. It is only under a lens that the excellent characters, found in the stipules and akenes, become apparent. Mr. Watson, however, assures me that nothing like this has before been received at Cambridge.

Berkeley, Cal., July, 1881.

## § 93. New or Little-Known Ferns of the United States. No. 10.

By D. C. EATON.

31. *ASPIDIUM TRIFOLIATUM*, Swartz. — This is another of Mr. A. H. Curtiss's interesting discoveries in Florida. He found it on a rocky hummock in Hernando County, in the middle of April last, and secured a sufficient stock for distribution in his Fascicle II of Florida Ferns. This species belongs to a different section of the genus from any other of our North American species of *Aspidium*. The section is named *Euaspidium* in Synopsis Filicum, and is characterized by the ferns composing it (only 7 or 8 in all) having ample foliaceous fronds or pinnae, with copiously-reticulated veinlets and the orbicular indusium of § Polystichum. Mr. Baker's diagnostic character of the species reads thus: "Stalks tufted, 1 foot or more long, brownish, scaly only at the base; fronds 12–18 inches long, 6–12 inches broad, with a large ovate-acuminate terminal pinna narrowed or forked at the base, and one or two lateral ones on each side, the lower mostly forked; texture papyraceo-herbaceous; primary veins distinct to the edge; areolae fine, copious, with free included veinlets; sori in rows near the main veins; involucre one line broad, orbicular, peltate." The range is from Florida, Mexico and Cuba throughout South America to Brazil and Peru. It is a common fern in those countries, and presents some diversities in the shape or cutting of the pinnae. The smaller specimens are three-lobed or trifoliate, whence the specific name, originally bestowed by Petiver and Linnaeus. Plumier called it "*Hemionitis maxima trifolia*," and gave a good account of it, and an acceptable figure in his classic work on American Ferns.

32. *PELLAEA ANDROMEDAEOFOLIA*, var. *PUBESCENS*.—More specimens of the fern called by this name in the *BULLETIN* of January, 1881, have been received, including some from Saltillo, Mexico, collected by Dr. Edward Palmer. Mr. Davenport informs me that Mr. Baker refers this fern to *Pellaea cordata*, which it resembles about as much as it does *P. andromedaefolia*. For the present I must regard its position as doubtful. Dr. Palmer collected many interesting ferns last year, in Northern Mexico and in Western Texas. Among them are the long-lost *Pellaea aspera*, and the very scarce *Ancimia Mexicana*. He found *Notholaena Grayi* with both white and yellowish powder, and *N. sinuata* in a great variety of forms. I hope to have a full account of his ferns ready before very long.

33. *ASPLENIUM PINNATIFIDUM*, Nutt.—Writing of this little fern at page 63 of *Ferns of N. America*, Vol. I., I said: "I find one or two instances of a slight enlargement of the apex, as if there were an attempt to form a proliferous bud." I have now received a plant in which one of the fronds has produced a terminal bud, which has developed five little fronds. The plant came with the following letter from a venerable botanist to whom all fern lovers have long been under obligations.

Moulton, Ala., June 28, 1881.

My dear Sir :

I picked up on the 21st of June, the fern which you will find enclosed, *Asplenium pinnatifidum*, Nutt., which exhibits as clear an instance of growing from the tip of the frond as *Asplenium rhizophyllum* (or *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*). I have seen one specimen of like character before ; and Mr. John F. Beaumont, now dead, advised me that he had found a like plant in South Alabama.

Very truly your friend,

Thomas M. Peters.

34. *BOTRYCHIUM MATRICARIAEFOLIUM*, Al. Braun.—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan found good specimens of this rare fern near Columbus, Ohio, June 10th, 1881. Professor Joseph Milliken was also associated with them in the discovery. This is the first record of this plant growing west of the Alleghanies and south of Lake Superior. New Haven, August 12, 1881.

§ 94. **Vernation in Botrychia.**—I have had placed in my hands for examination two Botrychiums whose buds have thrown a doubt, for the first time in my experience, on the reliability of the bud-form as a test for the determination of the smaller species of the genus.

One of these specimens is a large, finely-developed, unquestionable specimen of *B. simplex* of the compositum form, and nearly ternate ; the other is a specimen of *B. matricariaefolium* of good size, and with the sterile division cleft nearly into two portions.

The specimens were collected in the Lower Merrimac Valley, Essex Co., Mass., by Mr. W. P. Conant, who is thus entitled to the credit of adding another station to those already recorded for that once rare fern—and still rare in Massachusetts—*B. simplex*, Hitch.

The peculiarity about the buds of these two specimens is that in the specimen of *B. simplex*, contrary to all the examples hereto-